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Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة  
الغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

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# COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

## Item 3 of the Provisional Agenda

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

#### Eighth Session

Rome, 26-28 November 2014

### PREPARATION OF THE SECOND REPORT ON *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*

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## I. Introduction

1. At its Fourteenth Regular Session in April 2013, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission) requested FAO to prepare the second report on *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (Second Report), focusing on changes since the preparation of the first report, for presentation to the Commission at its Fifteenth Regular Session. It requested FAO to present a draft version of the Second Report to this session of the Working Group, for its consideration and to facilitate its deliberations on the potential need to update the Global Plan of Action.<sup>1</sup>
2. The Commission endorsed the draft questionnaire for collecting national data to support the preparation of the Second Report. It invited countries to provide comments on the questionnaire by 19 May 2013 and the Bureau of the Working Group to review the comments and finalize the questionnaire.<sup>2</sup>
3. This document provides information on the progress made in the preparation of the Second Report, including the mobilization of resources. The draft version of the Second Report is provided to the Working Group in the document *Draft version of the second report on The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.<sup>3</sup>

## II. Resources mobilization

4. In response to the Commission's request,<sup>4</sup> FAO reviewed the budget for the preparation of the Second Report and, by re-organizing and redistributing work within its Animal Genetic Resources Branch, increased the proportion covered by Regular Programme resources. The Regular Programme contribution has been increased to nearly 70 percent of the total budget of the Second Report. In addition, FAO increased its efforts to mobilize extra-budgetary resources, resulting in contributions from the Government of Spain and the Government of Germany to cover the position of an editor/assistant for 12 months and 6 months, respectively. The Government of France has seconded an officer for a period of three years, starting in July 2014. The Government of Norway provided the services of an intern for six months. The work was further supported by interns from France, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.

## III. Preparatory process

### A. Reporting by countries

5. Comments on the draft questionnaire for the collection of country data for the Second Report were received from two regions and ten countries. The Bureau of the Working Group finalized the questionnaire in July 2013. In August 2013, FAO Member Nations, Non-Member Nations and 69 international organizations were invited, by Circular State Letter, to participate in the reporting process and to submit country reports, prepared using an electronic version of the questionnaire, by 31 January 2014.
6. In the autumn of 2013, National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (National Coordinators) were invited to report on their countries' legal and policy frameworks affecting the management of animal genetic resources. Responses were received from 46 countries.
7. Country reports were received from 129 countries (Table 1) between January and May 2014. The Secretariat provided National Coordinators with comments on the reports received. The National Coordinators then revised the country reports and submitted final versions. The high rate of participation within a short timeframe indicates that the management of animal genetic resources is

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<sup>1</sup> CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 72.

<sup>2</sup> CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraphs 71–72.

<sup>3</sup> CGRFA/WG-AnGR-8/14/Inf.2.

<sup>4</sup> CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 71.

considered important in many countries. Reporting was also facilitated by the existence of a well-developed network of stakeholders: 173 countries have National Coordinators and five regional focal points or networks have been established. In 78 countries, National Coordinators are supported by National Advisory Committees. In some cases, this formal structure is further supported by a network of national stakeholders or by international organizations. Interest in the management of animal genetic resources is also reflected in the large increase in the number of subscribers to the Domestic Animal Diversity Discussion Network (DAD-net), which has grown to more than 2500 members. The network was utilized as a source of information on potential case studies illustrating some of the issues discussed in the Second Report (e.g. breeding programmes in low-input production systems).

8. The African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources enabled three regional capacity-development workshops on the State of the World process for National Coordinators in Africa, and supported countries in the preparation of their country reports.

9. Data from the country reports were loaded to a relational database, which allowed the data analysis to be undertaken in a short period of time. The database constitutes a baseline for any future State of the World reports.

10. The section of the Second Report that addresses the status and trends of animal genetic resources is based on national data as entered by National Coordinators into the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS).<sup>5</sup>

Table 1 Country reports received

Region <sup>6</sup>	Countries
Africa (41)	Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, <sup>7</sup> Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Asia (20)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
Europe and the Caucasus (35)	Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Latin America and the Caribbean (18)	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay

<sup>5</sup> <http://dad.fao.org/>

<sup>6</sup> These regions correspond to those used in the first report on *The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* rather than the usual FAO regions.

<sup>7</sup> The country report was not prepared in the standardized format and thus could not be included in the analysis.

Near East (7)	Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Sudan
North America (1)	United States of America
Southwest Pacific (7)	Cook Islands, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga

11. Part IV of the country reports consisted of progress reports on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources – 2007 to 2013. In addition to the material presented in the Second Report, detailed analysis of this part of the country reports is presented in the document *Synthesis progress report on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources – 2014*.<sup>8</sup>

## B. Other sources of information

12. In February 2014, regional focal points and networks for animal genetic resources were invited to report on regional-level activities and priorities related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action. A standardized questionnaire form was provided.<sup>9</sup> Four responses were received.

13. Also in February 2014, 209 international organizations (including the 69 previously invited) were invited to report on their contributions to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action. A standardized questionnaire form was provided.<sup>10</sup> Fifteen international organizations reported on their activities (Table 2).

Table 2 International organizations which reported

ACSAD	Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
	Bioversity International
CBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
EAAP	European Federation of Animal Science
	Heifer International
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAR	International Committee for Animal Recording
ICARDA	International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
LPP	League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development
NordGen	Nordic Genetic Resource Centre
RBI	Rare Breeds International
SAVE Foundation	Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

## C. Thematic studies

14. Two thematic studies were prepared: one on the provision of ecosystem services by livestock species and breeds and one on the patent landscape for animal genetic resources. The latter was provided by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The studies are made available to the

<sup>8</sup> CGRFA/WG-AnGR-8/14/Inf.5

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.fao.org/Ag/AGAInfo/programmes/documents/genetics/global/GPA\\_RR.pdf](http://www.fao.org/Ag/AGAInfo/programmes/documents/genetics/global/GPA_RR.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.fao.org/Ag/AGAInfo/programmes/documents/genetics/global/SoWAnGR2\\_IO\\_form.pdf](http://www.fao.org/Ag/AGAInfo/programmes/documents/genetics/global/SoWAnGR2_IO_form.pdf)

Working Group in the documents *Patent landscape report on animal genetic resources*<sup>11</sup> and *Ecosystem services provided by livestock species and breeds, with special consideration to the contributions of small-scale livestock keepers and pastoralists*<sup>12</sup>.

#### **IV. Guidance sought**

15. The Working Group may wish to review the draft of the Second Report and provide advice to the Commission concerning the finalization of the Second Report.

16. The Working Group may wish to recommend that the Commission:

- review the draft of the Second Report in light of the Working Group's comments;
- request the Secretariat to finalize the Second Report in line with the Commission's recommendations and to publish it;
- request the Secretariat to prepare and publish the Second Report in FAO languages other than English;
- request the Secretariat to prepare and publish an in-brief version of the Second Report in all FAO languages; and
- call upon governments and donors to make available the financial resources necessary to translate, publish, print and distribute the Second Report and its in-brief version.

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<sup>11</sup> WIPO. 2014. Patent Landscape Report on Animal Genetic Resources.

<sup>12</sup> Background Study Paper 66.